

## TWO NEWFOUNDLAND ANTENNARIAS.

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DURING the middle of July last, while the number of RHODORA<sup>1</sup> containing descriptions of several Antennarias from Newfoundland was in press, Mr. Harold St. John and the writer had an opportunity to spend a couple of days about Port à Port Bay in western Newfoundland. Practically all of our time was devoted to the limestone tableland, Table Mountain, which rises to the slight elevation of 300 m. above the Bay. Here the two abundant representatives of *Antennaria* were *A. eucosma* Fernald & Wiegand, which was widespread in the turf and humus, and *A. alpina*, var. *cana* Fernald & Wiegand, which abounded on the dry limestone shingle. On one dome of the tableland the plant recently proposed as *A. canadensis*, var. *spathulata* Fernald<sup>2</sup> was in prime development wherever the dry shingle was covered with turf; and on another dome (the northernmost visited) the characteristic *Antennaria* of the shingly barrens was a little whitish plant strongly suggesting *A. alpina*, var. *cana*, but with much smaller heads and milk-white, instead of blackish, involucre. The latter plant is quite unlike any species described from eastern America and clearly distinct from its nearest relative, *A. subviscosa* Fernald, of Rimouski County, Quebec.

Heretofore the only herbarium material of *A. canadensis*, var. *spathulata* has been the three collections cited under the original description, two of them August specimens with shriveled inflorescences, the other a single flowering individual. On Table Mountain the plant was in beautiful flower and an abundance of material was secured which agrees perfectly with the earlier collections and indicates that the plant has strong specific characters to separate it from *A. canadensis* Greene, a species unknown from Newfoundland.

The two species here noted may be called

ANTENNARIA **spathulata** (Fernald), n. comb. *A. canadensis*, var. *spathulata* Fernald, RHODORA, xvi. 132 (1914).

Differing constantly from *A. canadensis* Greene not only in the cuneate-spatulate round-tipped basal leaves originally emphasized but in several other characters. In *A. canadensis* the assurgent

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA, xvi. no. 187, July, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Fernald, RHODORA, l. c. 132 (1914).



stolons are numerous and the mats often several decimeters across; in *A. spathulata* the stolons are very few and mats 1 dm. across are rare. In *A. canadensis* the mature flowering stem is 3–5 dm. high, with 8–15 cauline leaves and very loose several-headed corymbs; in *A. spathulata* the mature flowering stems are 0.8–2 dm. high, with 4–7 cauline leaves and dense glomerules of 2–5 heads. Besides the material cited the following should be noted as much more fully representing this endemic Newfoundland species: humus and turf on the limestone tableland, altitude 200–300 m., Table Mountain, Port à Port Bay, July 16 & 17, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,870.

*A. albicans*, n. sp., planta humifusa, stolonibus foliosis perbrevibus (ad 2 cm. longis); foliis basilaribus spathulatis subacutis vel obtusis vix mucronatis 3–8 mm. longis 2–3 mm. latis supra albidis, tomento denso minuto sublucidoque; caule florifero 4.5–9 cm. alto gracile subremote folioso; foliis caulinis 9–15 linearibus 6–12 mm. longis 1–2 mm. latis, mediis attenuatis apice subulato, superioribus apice scarioso glabro lineari 2–2.5 mm. longo; capitulis femineis (1–)2–5 glomerulatis turbinato-campanulatis; involucre 4.5–6 mm. alto 4.5–6 mm. lato (in specimine siccat); bracteis 2–3-seriatis subaequalibus, exterioribus 3–4 mm. longis oblongis vel lanceolatis obtusis vel subacutis stramineis vel brunneis basi virescentibus paulo lanatis, interioribus oblongis obtusis erosis lacteis.

Plant humifuse, the leafy stolons very short (up to 2 cm. long): basal leaves spatulate, subacute or obtuse, scarcely mucronate, 3–8 mm. long, 2–3 mm. wide, white above with dense minute somewhat shining tomentum: flowering stem 4.5–9 cm. high, slender, somewhat remotely leafy: cauline leaves 9–15, linear, 6–12 mm. long, 1–2 mm. wide; the median attenuate, subulate at tip; the upper with a glabrous linear scarious tip 2–2.5 mm. long: pistillate heads (1–)2–5 in glomerules, turbinate-campanulate: involucre 4.5–6 mm. high, 4.5–6 mm. wide (in dried specimen): bracts in 2–3 series, subequal: the outer 3–4 mm. long, oblong or lanceolate, obtuse or subacute, straw-colored or brown, green and a little lanate at base; interior oblong obtuse, erose, milk-white.—NEWFOUNDLAND: dry limestone shingle on one of the northern domes of Table Mountain, Port à Port Bay, July 16 & 17, 1914, *Fernald & St. John*, no. 10,869 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

Nearly related to *A. subviscosa* Fernald, RHODORA, xvi. 131 (1914), but that species has very long subligneous freely branching bases, the basal leaves with much looser dull tomentum, the scarious appendages of the upper cauline leaves very pubescent, the upper leaves and the inflorescence glandular, and the inner bracts of the involucre narrow and acute.

GRAY HERBARIUM.